JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) J. DAVIDSON, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaast wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) J. DAVIDSON, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL* 25, 1812. [NO. 9.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Vice-Admiralty Court, Prize Jurisdiction. } THE KING, *versus* Certain Sugar, captured at Batavia, on the Island of Java.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Council having received from the Vice-Admiralty Court at Madras, a Commission requiring them, in the name of His Majesty, to take the examinations of witnesses as to the Capture of some Sugar at Batavia, as also interrogatories to be administrated to the parties to be examined.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the said Commission, HERMAN WARNER MUNTINGHE, Esquire, Member of Council, and CHARLES GEORGE BLAGRAVE, Esquire, Acting Secretary to the Government of Java, being two of the persons therein named, will sit at the Government House at Molenvliet, on the 29th Instant, for the purpose of receiving and admitting as witnesses those persons from whom the truth may be properly discovered, relating to the property of the said Sugar, and in order to examine and interrogate the said witnesses upon the interrogatories transmitted.

And whereas the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Council have further received from the said Vice-Admiralty Court at Madras, a Monition to proceed to adjudication in the case of the said Sugar.

Notice is also given, that on the 23th Instant the original of the said Monition was by the Acting Secretary to Government affixed at the entrance of the Stadt-House at Batavia, at the common hour of Public resort, and that a true copy thereof has been left affixed thereupon, as directed by those presents of which the following copy is published for General Information.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to the Honorable THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java and its Dependencies, HERMAN WARNER MUNTINGHE, Esq. JACOB WILLIAM CRANSSEN, Esq. and to the Chief Secretary of the Government of the said Island, Greeting.

WHEREAS our beloved the Honorable Sir THOMAS ANDREW STRANGE, Kt. Commissary and Judge in our Vice Admiralty Court of Madras, and the Territories thereunto belonging, in a certain business moved and prosecuted before him on our behalf, against certain quantities of Sugar taken at Batavia, and from thence between the sixth and the nixth days of December last past, shipped on board a Brig called the Virginia, and brought in the said Brig to the Port of Madras, and now there being within the jurisdiction of our said Court, rightly and duly proceeding on the day of the date hereof, hath decreed all persons in general who have any right, title or interest, to or in the said Sugar, to be monished, cited and called to judgement at the place hereinafter mentioned, and to the effect hereinafter expressed, Justice so requiring —We do therefore charge and strictly enjoin and command you jointly and severally, that you omit not, but that by affixing these presents upon some conspicuous part of some Public Building at Batavia at the common hour of public resort thither, and by leaving affixed thereupon a true copy hereof, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, all persons in general who have or pretend to have any right, title or interest to or in the said Sugar, forthwith after such Publication of these presents, to be and appear before our said judge or his surrogate in our said Vice Admiralty Court at Madras in Fort St. George, there to shew and alledge in due form of law a reasonable and lawful cause, if they have any, why the said Sugar should not be pronounced to have belonged at the time of the capture to our Enemies, and as such or otherwise, to be liable and subject to condemnation, and be adjudge and condemned as good and lawful prize taken by our, and the East India Company's Land and Sea Forces, and further to do and receive in this behalf as to Justice shall appertain;—And that you duly intimate or cause to be intimated peremptorily unto all persons as aforesaid, (to whom by the tenor of these presents we also intimate) that if they shall not appear, or appearing as aforesaid shall not shew a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, our aforesaid judge or his surrogate doth intend and will proceed to adjudication in this business and may pronounce that the Sugar did belong at the time of the Capture thereof to our Enemies, and as belonging to our Enemies is liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy so cited and intimated in any wise notwithstanding: And that you certify to our said judge or his surrogate what you shall do in the premises together with these presents.

Given at Madras, in our aforesaid Court, under the Seal thereof, the eleventh day of March, in the year, of our Lord 1812, and of our Reign the 52nd.

(Signed) HENRY GAHAGAN,
Register.

A true Copy,
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Secy. to Govt.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE.
Acting Secy. to Govt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS by the 23d Article of the provisional mode of proceeding in criminal cases, it is directed that the sessions and circuits of all the Courts for the trial of criminal cases shall be held at certain periods and places hereafter to be fixed and appointed by the Courts of Justice.

And whereas it is deemed expedient that a session for the trial of all crimes, felonies and misdemeanors committed within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Justice of Batavia should now he held.

Notice is hereby given, that a session of the said Court will be held accordingly at the Court House at Batavia, on Friday the 15th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all crimes, felonies and misdemeanors that may have been committed within the City and Environs of Batavia.

And farther that the Judges of the said Court, as soon as the said sessions at Batavia, may be compleated, will proceed on circuit for the trial of all crimes, felonies and misdemeanors that may have been committed in the western districts of the Island, and hold their sessions for Bantam at Tangerang on the 1st day of June next, for Buitenzorg at Buitenzorg, on the 10th of the same month, for Tjenjore and Crawang at Tjenjore, on the 15th of the same month, for Bandong and the other Preanger Regencies at Bandong, on the 20th of the same month, and for Cheribon and Tagal at Cheribon, on the 25th of the same month.

The proper Officers of the Supreme Court of Justice and of the Magistrates of Batavia, are charged with the due promulgation of this notice and with the summoning the jurymen and the necessary witnesses for the cases to be tried at Batavia; and the Residents, Landrosts, Drosts and Commissaries at Bantam, Buitenzorg, Tjanjore, Bandong, Crawang, Cheribon and Tagal, are required to be ceeding and assisting therein within their respective Districts.

By Order of the President and Members of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia.

P. v. H. CAPPELHOFF,
Register.

COURT-HOUSE, BATAVIA, the 22d April, 1812. }

ADVERTENTIE.

NADEMAAL by het 23ste artikel van de provisionele ordonnantie op de manier van procederen in Criminele Zaken is bepaald, dat de zittingen en ommegangen van de Raden van Justitie ter afdoening van Criminele Zaken, zullen worden gehouden op gezette tyden en plaatsen door de Raden van Justitie zelve nader vastestellen en te publiceren.

Nademaal het dienstig is geoordeeld, dat eene zitting tot afdoening der Criminele Zaken voorgevallen onder de Jurisdictie van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, als nu werde gehouden.

Zoo wordt by deze Publicatie gedaan, dat de zittingen van welmelden Hoogen Rade gevolgelyk zullen worden gehouden op het Raad-huis te Batavia, op Fridag den 15 Mei aanstaande des voormiddags ten 10 uren ten onderzoek en afdoening van alle misdaden, gepleegd binnen de Stad en ommelanden van Batavia.

Voorts dat de Leden van welm. Hoogen Raad zoo dra de gedachte zittingen te Batavia zullen zyn afgeloopen, een aanvang zullen maken, met de ommegangen tot onderzoek en afdoening van alle misdaden in de westelyke districten van het Eiland voorgevallen, en derzelver zittingen houden voor Bantam op Tangerang den Iste Juni aanstaande, voor Buitenzorg op Buitenzorg den 10den van dezelve maand, voor Tjanjoer en Crawang op Tjanjour den 15, voor Bandong en overige Preanger Regentschappen te Bandong den 20, en voor Cheribon en Tagal op Cheribon den 25 van diezelfde maand.

Wordende de Officieren van den Hoogen Raad van Justitis en van den Magistraat van Batavia, welken zulks respectivelyk mag aangaan, belast, met de behoorlyke Publicatie dezes en met de oproeping der gezworene en van de vereischte getuigen in de zaken te Brtavia afte doen, en de Residenten, Landdrosten, Drosten en Commissarissen te Bantam, Buitenzorg Tjieanjoer, Bandong, Crauwang, Cheribon en Tagal, om tot het voorsz: einde, mede werkzaam te zyn een ieder binnen hare respectieve districten.

Op het Raad-huis te Batavia den 22 April 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van de President en Leden van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia.

P. v. H. CAPPELHOFF, Griffier.

ADVERTENTIE.

HET Kollegie van Wees en Boedelmeesteren te Samarang, verzoekt allen en een iegelyk, welke eenige uitstaande zaaken met hetzelven mogte hebben ofte verkrygen, hunne brieven *franco* te willen inzenden.

SAMARANG, den 18 April 1812.

Ter Ordonnatie van President en Leden voormeld

N. A. HOLMBERG DE BECKFELT, *Sec.*

ADVERTENTIE.

DEN Ondergeteekende in deszelfs qualiteid als Secretaris van Wees en Boedelmeesteren alhier, adverteerd mits dezen, allen en een eigelyk, welke sustineeren eenige pretentien mogten hebben ofte schuldig zyn, aan de door het ged. Kollegie geadministreerd wordende boedels, van wylen LE TURCK, L. J. LOPIEZ, L. CALLE, en van wylen vrouwe J. C. BOON geboren COQUART, daar van, binnen den tyd van zes weeken, ten zynen Kantoore een opgave te suppediteeren, sub poene van een perpetuum silentium, voor die geenen, welken hunnen pretentien verzuimd zullen hebben optegeeven.

SAMARANG, den 18 April 1812.
N. A. HOLMBERG DE BECKFELT, *Sec.*

A FEW copies of the ALMANACK for 1812, in Dutch, may be had at the Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Hendrick Christiaan Bergman, Member of the Court of Justice at Sourabaya, are requested to exhibit them for payment to Mr. J. van Runen, at Batavia, before the last of May next; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ADVERTENTIE.

De genen dewelke iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van het onlangs overleden geeligeerd Lid in den Raad van Justitie te Sourabaya, HENDRIK CHRISTIAAN BERGMAN, gelieve daar opgave van te doen aan deszelfs Testementairen Executeur J. VAN REENEN, voor ultimo Mei deezes Jaars te Batavia.

ADVERTENTIE.

MAANDAG, den 27 April, en Vrydag den 1st Mei, zal vendutie worden gehouden aan het sterfhuis van Colonel CHARLES ETIENNE VAUGINE DE VAU FOURAND, aan de Oostzyde van de Tygersgragt van Huismeubelen, Good- en zilverwerken, wel geconditioneerde Dictionaires en andere Boeken, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden enz.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen welke iets te vorderen hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van CHARLES ETIENNE VAUGINE DE VAU FOURAND, in leven Colonel en Groot-majoor by de voormalige Armee, gelieven daar van opgave te doen voor ultimo Mei aanstaande, aan deszelfs Testamentaire Executeuren J. F. TAUNAY en M. A. MOSSEL.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretendeeren hebben, of schuldig zyn, aan den Luitenant Colonel JOHAN BERNHARD VAN ESSEN, gelieve het zelve optegeven aan de door deszelfs Weduwe aangestelde gemachtigde M. A. MOSSEL, voor ultimo Mei aanstaande.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1812.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Shrapnell, to be a Magistrate for the City and environs of Batavia, in the room of Mr. Boswell, resigned.

Mr. Lehmen, to be Appraiser of the Lombard Bank.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, APRIL 18.

The Draft Bullocks being withdrawn for the present from Weltervreeden, the Commissariat will provide such number of Bullocks or Buffaloes as may be occasionally required for the Ordnance department, upon application of the Commissary of Stores to the Officer commanding at Weltervreeden, who will be pleased to detail in orders the number to be provided, and the manner they are to be employed.

The allowance of 3 Sonaut Rupees authorised to Gun Lascars for extra duty by the General Orders of the 7th October last, is to be paid to the Lascars who have had charge of the draft Bullocks from that period to the present time, and will be extended to such of them, as may proceed with the bullocks ordered to Buitenzorg. These allowances will be paid by the Commissariat.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

H. G. JOURDAN,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY GOVERNMENT.

Batavia, April 20, 1812.

EXTRACT Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, dated 20th April, 1812.

Read a Letter from the Secretary to the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 24th February last, inclosing Extract from the Proceedings of the Medical Board at that Presidency, with a certified copy of the case to which those proceedings relate of recovering from Hydrophobia.

Ordered, that a copy of the said resolution and case being as follows, be published in General Orders and inserted in the next Government Gazette, for general information, viz.

Resolutions of the Honorable the Governor in Council, dated 21st February, 1812.

Resolved, that 250 printed copies of these Proceedings, and of the certified case of recovery from Hydrophobia to which they relate, be prepared at the Government Press, under the superintendence of the Military Board, for the purpose of general circulation, being first attested by the signature of their Secretary.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. STRACHEY,
Secy. to Govt.

MEDICAL BOARD, *7th February*, 1812.

Para. 1. The Medical Board have the honor to acknowledge the return of their proceedings, of the 29th November last, with the resolutions of the Honorable the Governor in Council thereon, dated the 7th ultimo, expressing the happiness which his Honor in Council will have, in giving all possible publicity to the authenticated case of recovery from Hydrophobia, and directing the Board to transmit to him two Copies of the Extract from Mr. Tymon's Journal, for the information of the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, with such observations on the case, as the Board may judge necessary.

2. The Medical Board have now the honor to transmit two official Copies of the case of Benjamin Mason, a Farrier in His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, extracted from the Journal of Mr. Tymon the Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, which came to the Board authenticated in the fullest manner, both by Mr. Tymon and also by a certificate from Captain Broom, Commanding the detachment.

3. The violence of the disease, and the decidedly successful practice that was adopted, make this case of Hydrophobia of considerable interest, holding out as it does, a rational prospect of cure in one of the most melancholy forms of disease, and accordingly deserving of being most carefully and extensively published.

4. Another case which terminated fatally, showed that the cure of Benjamin Mason was in a great measure, if not solely, to be attributed to Bleeding, having been carried to the extent described by Mr. Tymon, thereby arresting the progress of the disease, and gaining time for the administration of the proper Medicines. It is to this circumstance, that the Medical Board think attention should be chiefly directed, and that under all similar circumstances, this powerful remedy should be principally depended upon, and early adopted, as the disease when fully formed, is rapid in its progress, and may possibly be soon too far advanced, for even Bleeding *to fainting* being of utility, for it is only from a copious loss of blood that the hope of recovery can be entertained, and as Medical Practitioners can always judge of the extent to which that can be carried with safety, the Medical Board consider it only necessary to draw their attention to it, when sanctioned by so marked an instance of success, as that stated in the case of Benjamin Mason.

5. Another case of the successful treatment of Hydrophobia has been brought to the notice of the Board in an Extract from the Philosophical Magazine for August 1805—this is mentioned as an additional illustration of the utility of Bleeding, and further that, when it is not carried to sufficient extent at the beginning, a greater abstraction of Blood becomes necessary than would otherwise have been required. This cure is stated to have been performed by a Dr. Barton, and communicated to Dr. Rush, both of Philadelphia, and must also be deemed authentic; for these satisfactory reasons, the Medical Board have been induced to notice it.

(Signed) T. GAHAGAN,
Physician General and President Medical Board.

A. WATSON, *M. D.*
2d Member Medical Board.

ANDREW BERRY,
3d Member Medical Board.

EXTRACT from the Medical Journal of Mr. Assistant Surgeon TYMON *of H. M. 22d Regiment L. D. at Arcot, for the Month of October* 1811.

Benjamin Mason, a Farrier, Œtat 34, was seized with violent spasms on the 7th October. When I saw him, I found him violently agitated and screaming loudly, eight of the strongest men in his troop were required to keep him on his cot, he clenched his fists at times and made efforts to seize every thing he saw; in the midst of the paroxysm he said that Carriages, Horses, Animals of every description were floating before him in the air, he was covered all over with sweat, his eyes at times staring, and at other periods melancholy, he gnashed his teeth in a manner not to be described, his neck was swelled, pulse very fast, light odious; pain in his head and temples encreasing, he called for drink but the instant he heard them pouring water in a tumbler his wildness encreased, he then beckoned for it, when it came nigh him he shook his hands and trembled, I may say shivered. I made enquiries if he had been bitten by a Dog at any period, his comrades acknowledged he was; one hour after I saw him, his ravings and efforts to disengage himself from his keepers, became so tiresome as to render it necessary to tie him to his cot, accordingly he was secured by several coils of bed tape; I discovered he was bitten on his left thumb, therefore no obscurity now remained as to the nature of his complaint; I began by bleeding him until scarcely a pulsation was to be felt in either arm. During the operation he made several efforts to bite me as his arms and body were completely secured, the quantity of blood taken away, naturally reduced his efforts; I now renewed offering the draught which consisted of 100 drops Tinct: Opii: in Mint water, he endeavoured to reject it, but I separated his jaws by means of a small piece of wood introduced between them, and poured the draught into his mouth, which he swallowed by keeping his head in a recumbent posture, notwithstanding some efforts were made in deglution to reject it, his condition was so much debilitated from loss of blood as to enable me to effect it. In the mean time ordered injections Tinct: gtt. 300 2d hor. rub in ʒj. ungt. Mercurial fort; ter quaq. hor.—P. M. 4 o'clock, is now in a slumber —at half past 5 he awoke with slight efforts to separate himself from his bindings, pain in his head excruciating, shaved his head, and blistered it all over, continued Mercurial frictions, still has an aversion to fluids, used the same means as before and rept. draught and Glister—9 P. M. slept for 2 hours and appears refreshed, complains of lassitude and sickness at stomach, speaks rationally, offered him Conjee Water, which he kept in his mouth for a short time, swallowed a little and discharged the remainder, pulse rising, rept. frictions Rj. Cal. gr. iv. pulv. Jacobi gr. ij M. ft. Pill ter noct S. rept. Injectio bis noc:—8th, pain in his head subsided, extremely debilitated, but rational, calls for drink which with some hesitation he puts to his mouth and swallows with a slight noise in his throat; pulse low, continue Mercurial frictions as before described Rj. Cal. gr. iv. Opii pulv. Jacobi gr. ij. M. ft. Pill 2d quaq: hor: S. rept. Opiate Injections—P. M. pain in his forehead become excruciating, was tranquil otherwise during the day; Pulse 79, blister to his forehead Rept. Pills ter noct, rub in ʒj. ung. Mer. 2d hor:—9th, very easy, relieved from pain and uneasiness in his head, had only one stool for the last 24 hours Rj. Ol. Castor ℥j. S. S. continue frictions,—P. M. gums getting tender, feels no horror at the sight or approach of liquids, pulse rather hurried, rub in ter noct ʒj. ung. Mer. continue Pills, bathed his feet in warm water—10th, fugitive dislike to liquids, when pressed swallows Conjee-water and took a glass of Wine, pulse rising and regular, gums tender, continue frictions Rept. Pills—P. M. bathed his feet as before—11th, no Mercurials in any shape, complains of weakness, his countenance is fallen but appearances of doing well are manifest, spits a great deal, continue Pills and frictions—P. M. no alteration Rept. Pills bis noct—12th, very easy, gums regular salivated.—13th, very easy—P. M. do. 14th, do. 15th, do. 16th, do. 17th, do. 18th, do. 19th, do.—20th, Discharged him from hospital in a perfect state of Convalescence and has since resumed his duties.

True Copies and Extract,

WM. HORSMAN,
Sec. Med. Board.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

H. G. JOURDAN,
Act. Assistant Sec. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, 21st April, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has the satisfaction to publish the following copy of a letter this day received from the Right Honorable the Governor General, with the General Order therein referred to.

(COPY)

To

The Honorable THOMAS S. RAFFLES, Esq.
Lieutenant Governor in Council, Java.
Honorable Sir,

I have the pleasure to transmit enclosed a Copy of a General Order, which, on the grounds therein stated, this Government has judged proper to publish in the name of the Governor General in Council, to the Army of Bengal, and to signify my request that it may be promulgated to that part of the Gallant Conquerors of Java, who yet remain on the Island, under the sanction of your authority.

I have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
(Signed) MINTO.

FORT WILLIAM,
15th February, 1812.

GENERAL ORDER,

By the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 11th February, 1812.

The success of the late measures for the reduction of the French power in Java, and the splendid atchievements of the Army employed on that enterprize were in substance communicated to the public by order of His Excellency General HEWETT, the late Vice-President in Council, at two several periods, when the official relations had not yet been received, and the sense entertained by His Excellency in Council of events so favorable to the public interest, so grateful to this Government, and so glorious to the Troops, was published under the same circumstances to the Army of this Presidency.

The Governor General in Council penetrated with admiration of the scarcely paralled exertions by which the gallant troops under the direction of their distinguished Commander accomplished so signal a service, cannot but be anxious to deliver in his own name sentiments so deeply impressed upon his mind.

His Excellency Sir SAMUEL AUCHMUTY has conveyed in his General Orders and in his Official reports the applause which is due to the Officers and Troops who have conquered under his command, and that authentic testimony derives a value from his high authority which it could have obtained from no other quarter.

There is one defect however in the praise of these great actions which modesty, the companion of exalted merit could alone have left to others the gratifying priviledge of supplying.

His Lordship in Council therefore seizes with the highest satisfaction the opportunity afforded him, of rendering the homage which is due to the illustrious person under whose superintending judgement, firmness, energy and prudence, the conquest of Java was atchieved with rapidity indeed, but with as much exertion of wisdom, decision, enterprise, and valor, as have sufficed for the lustre of much more protracted periods of warfare. His Lordship in Council does not fear the reproach of partial exaggeration in saying, that greater glory was never acquired by the same number of men in the same short space of time.

The Governor General in Council would scarcely think himself justified, in reciting in his own name, however grateful it would be to himself, the merited notice which His Excellency Sir Samuel Achmuty, the Commander in Chief of the Expedition, has taken of individual Officers and Corps who have justly obtained his commendation, but in recording in full concurrence with His Excellency His Lordship's cordial and lively sense of the Glory which has been won by the whole Army in this signal service, the Governor General in Council cannot omit, from the seat of his more immediate authority, congratulating the Army of Bengal, on the distinguished honor which has fallen upon the Native Troops of this Presidency, serving in Java.

Opposed as they have rarely been to a European enemy, they attracted the unanimous applause of the whole Army, and by steady, as well as ardent valor displayed in the most trying scenes of war, proved themselves fit comrades of our brave and illustrious Countrymen, whose triumph and glory they shared. But verbal applause alone to this Army would be a feeble and imperfect acknowledgement of services so important, and merits so transcendent.

The Governor General, before his departure from Java, had announced his resolution to propose the commemoration of this conquest, and of the noble efforts of valour and discipline, to which the country owes so great a benefit, by medals to be distributed to the Troops, and His Lordship had the gratification of finding on his return to Bengal, that his wishes had been anticipated, and that the measure was already in progress by the orders of His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

To this authentic act of public approbation, the Governor General has indulged the earnest desire of adding a testimony of his personal sentiments, by resolving to erect at his own expence a monument, to the memory of those brave men, who in the short but arduous War of Java, purchased the triumph of their Country, and perfected their own title to immortal fame, by illustrious death in the very bosom of Victory.

As just objects of similar honors, merited in the strenuous discharge of duties, closely connected with the same system of national services, His Lordship proposes to consecrate this memorial to the names, also, of those gallant and lamented Officers and men, who, animated with the same spirit, fell gloriously in the Conquests of Bourbon and Mauritius.

The time that has been required for maturing the latter propositions has occasioned some delay, and his Lordship in Council is pleased to direct the immediate Publication of this order to the Army of Bengal, to be transmitted afterwards to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to the Island of Ceylon, the Governments and Armies of which have so honorably co-operated in these eminent services.

(Signed) MINTO.
G. NUGENT.
J. LUMSDEN.
H. COLEBROOKE.

A true Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Secretary.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Actg. Secy. to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, APRIL 22, 1812.

Lieutenant Colonel Eales, commanding the Bengal European Regiment, having arrived at Weltervreeden, will be pleased to assume the temporary command of the Batavian Division of the Army.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

H. G. JOURDAN.
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By the recent arrival of H. M. sloop *Hecate*, from Madras, news-papers as late as the 10th March have been received, but they contain no intelligence of importance.

By private accounts from that presidency, we learn, that the beau-monde were on the tip-toe of expectation, in consequence of an entertainment intended to be given by Sir George Barlow to the Commander in Chief, Sir Samuel Auchmuty, in honor of his return to Madras, after the momentous conquest atchieved under his direction. Reports state, that the cost of the ornamental part alone of the preparations for the fête, exceeds six thousand Pagodas. To those who are acquainted with the chaste and refined taste of Major Caldwell, of the Engineers, who had been employed in the superintendance of the arrangements for two month, it is unnecessary to mention, how amply the public are likely to be gratified on the occasion, but on his own alone he is silent.

On Sunday, arrived the long expected ship *Hope*, Captain Collins, from Calcutta, touched at Ganjam for spirits, to convey to New South Wales. *Passengers:* Major and Mrs. Butler—Mrs. Brooks—Miss Hunter—Ensign Hunter, H. M. 78th—Mr. Assistant Surgeon Woolley— Messrs. Gellson, Wattleworth, Williams and Horan.

On Monday, arrived also the *Indian*, Capt. Kid, from Calcutta, which she left in company with the *Good Hope*, and the *Mussapha*, which arrived yesterday. The *Indian* came the inner passage, and remained two days at Malacca. *Passengers:* Mrs. Smith, Col. Eales, Lieuts. Auriol, Smith, Watson, Hogg, Irwin, Ashe, Davidson, and Doctor Henderson, all of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, and a Detachment of the regiment which marched into Weltervreeden on Wednesday evening.

Passengers by the *Mussapha*:—Mrs. Kelly, Lieuts. Home, Bolton and Eeson, also of the H. C. European Regiment, with a detachment of the same.

On Tuesday, the 5th Battalion Bengal Volunteers, marched out to Meester Cornelis, there to be cantoned.

We regret extremely the limits of our time will not admit describing minutely the elegant entertainment of last Night at the Government-House. Suffice it to state that, after the assembly of the company, who were received with the usual affability by the honorable donors, the display of the fire-works, themselves beautiful, had a fine effect at the end of the gallery; whilst the gallery itself is admirably adapted to the use to which it was put. About eleven the company proceeded to the Supper-room, where an elegant repast was prepared and accommodation even to superfluity for that numerous assemblage. A few Toasts were drank, and as they succeeded they were received with more enthusiastic ardor. Those to Lord MINTO and Sir SAMUEL ACHMUTY, particularly re-ounded throughout.

We understand Mrs. Raffles has been requested by the Officers of the station, to fix a night, upon which, to honor them with her presence at a Ball and Supper, previous to her departure, to make a tour of the Island; and Monday has been appointed for that purpose.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman Cheribon, dated 20th April, 1812.

Immediately on hearing of the arrival of the Sultans on the roads, the Landrost, Mr. Waterloo, sent off two prows to the ship, one to bring them on shore, and one to wait in attendance. In the mean while, preparations were made to receive them in due form at the landing place.

A bamboo shed was erected on the wharf ornamented with leaves and linen, of various colours, and a table spread covered with fruits and delicacies, and tea and other refreshments were served to the company.

Music, the choisest of the Java pipe and tomtom, delighted the ears of the enraptured multitude.

The Sultans were attended on shore by the Scriba, the Ryksbestieurder, and two Tummumgongs, who were deputed by the Landrost to conduct them.

Mr. Waterloo and Captain Jones the Commandant, who, on a recent occasion, so much distinguished himself by his gallantry, received them at the place of dis-embarkation, with every token of respect and gratulation. They sat down to the collation prepared with the European Burghers of Cheribon, who had been invited, and the Landrost availed himself of this opportunity in an appropriate speech, to assure the Sultans, that the joy their families experienced at their return, did not surpass the pleasing sentiments that filled his breast at once more beholding their Highnesses.

Mr. Waterloo provided carriages for their conveyance to their dalams, and a deputation was appointed to conduct them home.

Two days after this, the Sultans paid a visit of ceremony to the Landrost, which has been returned this morning.

At present, that we have reconducted our friends the Sultans to their home, it is gratifying to reflect, that the system of degradation, which has so long been pursued, in respect to Native Princes by the Government of Java, is completely overthrown. A more liberal policy now prevails, which, while it contributes to the general security of the state, attaches the Native powers, subordinate to our controul, to the mild but firm authority of the British Government.

ARRIVALS AT SOURABAYA.

April 5th.—H. M. Ship Hesper, Captain Thurston, from Banjoewangie.

Do. 7th.—Ship Claudine, Williams, from Samarang, with Coffee, Sugar and Invalids. Sailed the 11th.

At Banjoewangie, on the 3d instant, H. M. Ship Leda, Captain Sayer.

DEPARTURES.

April 5th.—Brig Expedition, Smetterling, for Batavia.

Ditto.—Helen Transport, Cameron, for Grissie, with 700 bags of Rice.

Ditto.—Brig Castor, Vanderworm, for Samarang.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st January, at Meeran-ka-Serai, Zillah Cawnpore, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Lieutenant Thomas Gamon, of the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry, to Miss Eliza Rutledge, second Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Rutledge, commanding at Futtyghur.

At Banda, in Bundlecund, on the 4th Feb. J. Wauchope, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Eliza Macan, Daughter of Robert Macan, Esq. of Carriff, in the County of Armaugh.

At Calcutta, on the 10th February, Robert Leslie, Esq. Clerk to the Court of Requests, to Miss Eliza Uvedale.

At ditto, on the 6th ditto, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Henry Shakespear, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss Muirson.

At ditto, on the 8th ditto, Mr. Robert Inglis, to Mrs. Mary O'Neil.

At ditto, on the 1st ditto, William Arnold Swaine, to Mademoiselle Josephine Suard.

At Columbo, on Wednesday the 18th December, 1811, Joseph Oliver Tibeaudo, Esq. of the Ordnance Civil Service, to Mrs. Susanna Gordon.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 18th February, Major William Willey Kitchen, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, most sincerely regretted.

At ditto, on the 3d ditto, the infant Son of Mr. J. Francis.

At ditto, on the 8th ditto, after a short illness, Mr. Peter D'Abreo, Assistant in the Public Department, aged 45 years, a Man of frank and open manners, a generous disposition, and greatly esteemed in the circle of his Associates.

At ditto, on the same day, Mrs. Roza Shonna, aged 65 years.

At ditto, on the 24th January, Mr. William Williams.

On the 29th ditto, at Chinsurah, Mr. S. Roselje, aged 86, many years Master Attendant to the Dutch Settlement of Chinsurah, where he resided more than fifty years.

After a painful and lingering illness, on the 11th of October 1811, at St. Denis, on the Isle of Bourbon, regretted in death, as he was ever beloved, honored and esteemed in life by all who knew him, Lieutenant Colonel Vernon, of the 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

On board the Transport *Derriah Beggy*, at Sea, near the Straits of Sunda, on the 4th of November last, returning from the public service on Java, John Milne, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment; a Gentleman highly esteemed, both in his private and professional character, and whose death is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Port Louis, after a short illness, Captain King, of H. M. 12th regt. of foot, universally respected and regretted—also Captain Owen, of H. M. 22d foot.

BENGAL EXTRACTS.

ASIATIC MIRROR, February 19.

We now offer a more correct and full account of operations before Kallingur, than the scantiness of materials allowed us to prepare for the Mirror of last week.

In the afternoon of the 27th January, the Batteries on the hill of Kallingurree, which commands the Fort, being completed, five Companies from the 2d, and five from the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, were ordered to be in readiness to move at sun set. At a few minutes past seven in the evening, they advanced towards the town of Kallingur, situated at the foot of the hill of the same name. At about the distance of 190 yards from the defence of the town, the party halted and took post under cover of a wall, where they began to erect a battery. The night proved favorable to their enterprize, for under cover of the darkness, and profound silence being maintained, the work proceeded with such concealment from the enemy, that their first intimation of the close approach of our troops, was a shot from the battery, which had been completed during the night and which opened its fire at day-break;—the first fire from this battery was the signal to those on the hill of Kallingurree to open their guns against the Fort.

The town's people fled upon the first shot from the battery, and the sepoys rushing forward scaled the wall, and possessed themselves of the town without much difficulty, and with very trifling loss, although a smart fire of musquetry was maintained by the garrison.

Two batteries had been erected on the hill of Kallingurce, one on the summit at the distance of 856 yards from the point to be breached; the other lower down, on a shoulder of the hill projecting towards the Fort, the fire from both opened, as above noticed, at sun-rise on the morning of the 28th of January. During the first three days, four 18-pounders only were employed for battering in breach; but the wall proving thicker than expected, two 18-pounders which had been employed in firing at the principal gate-way, were added on the 31st to the batteries on the hill; and a smart well directed fire was maintained from those six 18-pounders till the evening of the 1st current; when the breach was reported practicable. Preparations were then made to carry the Fort by storm on the following morning.

For this duty five Companies of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, under Colonel Mawbey, twelve Grenadier and nine Light Companies of Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Roderick Fraser and Major Cumberledge, were paraded at the foot of the hill, at 3 o'clock on the morning of Sunday the 2d current, the whole in one column of attack, under command of Colonel Mawbey, who led with the five Companies of the 53d; the Companies of Native Infantry following in the order of seniority of their corps. It was intended that the storming party should gain the top of the hill, and there remain under cover of the jungle as near to the breach as possible, till about sun rise, when a false attack was to be made on the opposite side of the Fort by a party under Major Kelly; and the fire from the party engaged in the feigned attack was to be the signal for the column under Colonel Mawbey to advance to the assault.

Matters being thus ordered, the column ascended the hill; and when within about 200 yards of the breach, they were halted and ordered to lye down in the jungle, to await the signal of attack. Unluckily the movement was discovered by the enemy, who immediately opened a galling fire upon our troops, as they lay exposed within 200 yards of the bastion of the Fort. In this way the column remained for nearly 15 minutes, exposed to the fire of the garrison, when Colonel Mawbey led on his column to the breach, to which the ladders had been provionsly applied by the pioneers. The approach ran along a narrow path of steep and difficult ascent, and immediately below the breach, was a rocky precipice from 15 to 20 feet high and nearly perpendicular, to this the ladders were applied, as it was necessary to mount the rock before the breach could be entered.

The instant the column began to advance, the fire from the garrison was redoubled, and large spherical stones, projected in incessant volleys along the precipitous descent, gathered force and impetuosity as they rolled, bearing down whatever opposed their progress. But danger and difficulty have no other effect upon the brave than to exalt their courage and to animate their exertions—the troops accordingly advanced with daring intrepidity to the foot of the rock, where they found the greater part of the ladders destroyed—this loss was irreparable; nevertheless the attempt to storm was continued: The head of the column, consisting of the Grenadiers of the 53d mounted with alacrity by the few ladders that were still serviceable, and gained the summit of the rock; but their numbers were too few to avail; the breach was filled with the troops of the garrison, who armed with match-locks and spears bravely and successfully defended themselves against the handful of heroes who mounted the rock. The attack continued from twenty-five to thirty minutes, and by that time the whole of the ladders being broken or unserviceable, and the difficulty of ascent being thus rendered insurmountable, a retreat was ordered, which was effected with the utmost order and regularity.

The loss sustained in this gallant, though unsuccessful attack, has been great;—of the five Companies of the 53d Regiment, 128 men are stated to be killed or wounded; among their Officers, Captain Fraser and Adjutant Nice were killed; Captain Cuppage severely wounded; Captain Coultman, and Lieutenants Stone, Young, Stuart, Daley, Davies and Booth, are among the wounded. Of the 17 Officers of the 53d who were engaged in the attack, four only returned unhurt. The Pioneers consisted of 120 men: of that number 45 were killed or wounded. Captain Faithful who led the Pioneers was dangerously wounded. The number of the killed and wounded in the Grenadier and Light Companies of Sepoys engaged in the attack, has not reached us; but we understand the casualties among them are comparatively few, owing to the path of ascent being so narrow that the loss fell chiefly on the head of the column, which on its approach suffered greatly from the fire of musquetry, and still more from the large stones rolled upon them from the garrison.

After the attack on the morning of the 2d current, the batteries on Kallungeeree prepared to renew their fire; in order t enlargeo the breach; but the first attack, though failing in its direct and immediate object, gave an impression to the garrison that rendered a second unnecessary; and the Kelledaur unwilling to abide the result of further hostile operations, signified his desire to the Agent of the Right Honorable the Governor General, to renew the negociations for the surrender of the Fort. The negociations were again opened accordingly, and were brought to a speedy and favourable conclusion by the acceptance, on the part of the Kelledaur, of the same terms of surrender that he had rejected a few days before the attack. Hence it appears that although our troops were unsuccessful at the moment of assault, yet, their valour, far from being lost, has been finally crowned with all the effect of complete victory. It is to their heroism that we are to ascribe the surrender of this almost impregnable fortress, without the further effusion of blood.

On the 3d of February, the Vakeels from the Kelledaur arrived in the Fort, and the conditions of its surrender were agreed to. The Fort is to be delivered up in fifteen days, during which time the garrison are to remove with their families and property; and for the due performance of the stipulations, the son of the Kelledaur has been sent into the British camp as a hostage. It is said that in *lieu* of the Fort, a small Jaghire is to be granted to the Kelledaur.

Further, we have the satisfaction to learn by recent accounts from Bundlecund, that the active and enterprizing Chieftain Gopaul Singh, who maintained a predatory warfare for the last two years, has at length agreed to terms, and has, in consequence, come into the British camp. From this auspicious event, conjoined to the submission of Kallengur, the turbulence and disquietude that long prevailed in Bundlecund, are happily at an end; and not an exception remains to the good order and tranquillity now established in every part of British Asia.

Position of the several Corps of the Army before Kallingur, on the 22d January.

Commander	Corps
Senior Officers present	B Light Com.
Lieut. Col. Plumer	2d B. 2d R.
Major Kelly	1st B. 2d R.
Lieut. Col. Thomas	2d B. 16 R.
Lieut. Col. Palmer	2d B. 11 R.
Lieut. Faithful	Pioneers, Bildars, Miners, Lascars, Golundaz.
Major Fuller, comg. Park, &c. Mr. Burt, sup. Surgeon. Capt. Smith, Chief Engineer.	PARK.
Major Fuller	Artillery.
Lieut. Col. Fraser	1st B. 11 R.
Lieut. Col. Williams	2d B. 5 R.
Colonel Mawbey	53d Foot.
Major Nuthall	B 3d Cavy.
Captain Tombs	G 1st Cavy.
Major Westerra	G 8th L. G.

N. B.—Five Brigade Field Pieces—two on the right of the 53d Foot; two on the left of 2d B. 2d R.; and one at intervals, and three Gallopers, belonging to the Cavalry.

*** Col. Martindell, Commandant and Staff.

PARK consists of 6 18-pounders, 2 12-pounders, 8 Mortars, and a number of Hackeries, with Public Stores. Mr. Deputy-Com. Hurd, and three Conductors.

AMERICA.

NEW-HAVEN, JUNE 18.

INTERESTING.

The Committee appointed to prefer a petition to the President of the United States, on the subject of the distressing and oppressive operation of the present existing Non-Importation Law, have received Mr. Madison's answer.—With the usual avidity, we gratify the public with the earliest possible publication of the sentiments and expressions of the Executive.

TO JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of New-Haven, in Connecticut, in legal Town meeting, convened,

Respectfully Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are in general either directly engaged in mercantile pursuits or in the occupations connected with them; in those pursuits they have embarked their fortunes, and from them they have not only derived a subsistence for themselves and families, but have furnished employment for great numbers of persons: to the mechanic they have opened a market for the productions of his labor and skill: to the farmer for the products of his Fields; and, at the same time, they have essentially aided the public revenue, by duties paid on the importations.

The foreign Commerce in which your Petitioners are engaged, is principally with the British West India Islands; in conformity to the Laws of their Country, by which that trade was sanctioned, and without any suspicion that it would suddenly be prohibited, they shipped during the last summer and autumn, as they have always been accustomed to do, numerous cargoes which have been sold on credit in the Islands, on an engagement to receive payment in produce when the crops come in, which they usually do in the months of March and April. The property thus received, they have been, in consequence of the Non-Importation Law, prevented from bringing home: and your Petitioners have now, from this and other causes, a large amount of property in the British West India Islands, which must remain there greatly to their loss and disadvantage until that Law is repealed; in the mean time, their vessels will be useless to them, their Seamen un-employed, and commerce, once profitable and flourishing, abandoned.

Your Petitioners, while engaged in a lawful commerce, have thus suddenly, without time being allowed them to escape, been overtaken by these calamities. Under such circumstances of suffering, they very naturally enquire from whence they proceeded, and whether they were inflicted by a constitutional authority? In making this enquiry, they cannot forget that one important grievance complained of in the declaration of independence, was "cutting off our trade," and that to "establish commerce" was one of the great objects proposed in that memorable instrument; nor can they bring themselves to believe that in the national compact by the power "to regulate commerce" the States intended to grant power to destroy it.

Your Petitioners are far from imputing to the general Legislature any but the most correct motives in passing the Non-importation Law, but the consequences of that Law are peculiarly destructive to their interest, it places them in a state of uncommon embarrassment, it ruins their property, it dries up the sources of their prosperity, and they perceive no relief except from its repeal.

If the operation of the Non-importation Law, thus severe and oppressive, not only to your Petitioners, but all persons concerned in foreign Commerce, does not present one of those "extraordinary occasions" which authorises the President to convene Congress, your Petitioners respectfully suggest, that such "occasions" may be found in the change which has taken place in our foreign relations. The President's Proclamation, and the Law in question, was founded on an engagement of the French Government to revoke the Berlin and Milan Decrees. Those decrees, now appears, have in fact, not been revoked. That Power has not ceased to violate our neutral rights. She sequesters our property in her ports; she burns or sinks our vessels on the Ocean; and what is still more difficult to comprehend, after such acts, the authors of these injuries and insults receive by a law a hospitable reception in our harbours.

Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully solicit the President of the United States, to convene Congress as speedily as his powers will constitutionally allow, in order to enable them to take the subject of this Petition into consideration, and of granting to your Petitioners such relief as the nature of the case requires.

And your Pretitioners, as in duty bond, &c.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER,

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF NEW-HAVEN.

I have received, fellow citizens, the petition which you have addressed to me, representing the inconveniencies experienced from the existing Non-importation Law, and soliciting that the national legislature may be speedily convened.

It is know to all, that the commerce of the United States has, for a considerable period, been greatly abridged and annoyed by

edicts of the Belligerent Powers, each professing retaliation only on the other; but both violating the clearest rights of the United States as a neutral nation. In this extraordinary state of things, the legislature, willing to avoid a resort to war, more especially during the concurrent aggressions of two great Powers, themselves at war, the one with the other, and determined on the other hand against an unqualified acquiescence, have endeavoured, by successive and varied regulations affecting the Commerce of the parties, to make it their interest to be just.

In the act of Congress out of which the existing non-importation has grown, the state of commerce was no otherwise qualified than by a provision, that in case either of the Belligerents should revoke its unlawful edicts, and the other should fail to do the same, our ports shall be shut to the vessels and merchandize of the latter. This provision, which, like all our previous offers, repelled the very pretext set up by each, that its edicts against our trade with the other, was required by an acquiescence in like edicts of the other, was equally presented to the attention of both. In consequence of the communication, the French Government declared that its decrees were revoked. As the British Government had expressed reluctance in issuing its orders, and repeatedly signified a wish to find in the example of its adversary, an occasion for putting an end to them, the expectation was the more confident, that the occasion would be promptly embraced. This was not done; and the period allowed for the purpose having elapsed, our ports became shut to the British ships and merchandize. Whether the conduct of the French Government had been, and will be such as to satisfy the authorised expectations of the United States; or whether the British Government may have opened, or will open the way, for the executive removal of the restrictions on our commerce with the United States, which it continues in its power to do, by revoking its own unlawful restrictions on our commerce, is to be ascertained by further information, which will be received and employed by the executive, with that strict impartiality, which has been invariably maintained towards the two Belligerents.

Whatever may be the inconvenience resulting in the mean time from the non-importation act, it was not to have been supposed, that whilst it falls within the necessary power and practice of regulating our commercial intercourse with foreign countries, according to circumstances, the act would be regarded as not warranted by the constitution; or that, whilst it was partial restriction only, and had for its object an entire freedom of our commerce, by a liberation of it from foreign restrictions unlawfully imposed, it could be viewed as destroying commerce; and, least of all, that a likeness could be seen between a law enacted by the representatives of the country and acts of a Government in which the country was not represented, framed with a view to the interest of another country, at the expense of this.

If appeals to the justice of the Belligerents, through their interests, involve privations on our parts also, it ought to be recollected, that this is an effect inseparable from every resort, by which one nation can right itself against the injustice of others.

If sacrifices made for the sake of the whole, result more to some than to other districts or description of citizens, this also is an effect, which, though always to be regretted, can never be entirely avoided. Whether the appeal be to the sword, or to interruptions or modifications of customary intercourse, an equal operation on every part of the community can never happen. Nor would an unqualified acquiescence in belligerent restictions on our commerce, if that could be reconciled with what the nation owes to itself, be less unequal in its effect on different local situations and interests.

In estimating the particular measure which has been adopted by the National Councils, it may be reasonably expected, therefore, from the candour of enlightened citizens, that with the peculiarity of the public situation, they will be impressed also with the difficulty of selecting the course most satisfactory, and best suited to diminish its evils or shorten their duration; that they will keep in mind, that a resort to war must involve necessary restrictions on commerce, and that were no measure whatever opposed to the belligerent acts against our commerce, it would not only remain under the severe restrictions now imposed by foreign hands, but new motives would be given for prolonging and invigorating them.

These observations are not meant to anticipate the policy which the Legislature may henceforward find best adapted to support the honor or promote the interests of the nation; or to prejudge questions relative to particular changes, which may be pointed out by experience, or be called for by the state of our foreign relations. Neither do they imply any predetermination as to the measure of convening the Legislature, which it will be our duty to adopt or decline, as our national affairs may appear to require.

The view of our situation presented to your patriotic reflections,* has been suggested by that contained in your address; and it will have its desired effect, if it recals your attention to the peculiar embarrassments with which the National Councils have had to contend; and enforces the importance of manifesting that union of all, in supporting the measures of the constituted authorities whilst actually in force, which and with the legitimate modes, of seeking a revisal of them. In the mode which the Town of New-Haven has employed, I witness with satisfaction, that in exercising the right of freeman, the obligation of citizens has not been forgotten; and that it affords a pledge and an example which I am far from undervaluing. I tender you my respects and my friendly wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 5.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE SUN, July 4.

COURT MARTIAL.

Horse-Guards, June 29, 1811.

The Court having duly and maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced on the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, are of opinion, that Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson is guilty of the Act of Mutiny, as described in the charge, and do therefore sentence him to be cashiered.

I am to acquaint you, that, under all the circumstances of the case, his Royal Highness was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to acquiesce in the sentence of the Court.

I am further commanded to acquaint you, that in passing a sentence so inadequate to the enormity of the crime of which the Prisoner has been found guilty, the Court have apparently been actuated by a consideration for the circumstances of impropriety and oppression, which by the evidence on the face of proceeding, appear to have strongly marked the conduct of Governor Bligh in the Administration of the high office with which he was entrusted by his Majesty. But although the Prince Regent admits the principle under which the Court have allowed this consideration to act in mitigation of the punishment which the crime of mutiny would otherwise have suggested, yet no circumstances whatever can be received by his Royal Highness in full extenuation of an assumption of power so subversive of every principle of good order and discipline, as that under which Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson has been convicted.

You will acquaint me with the day upon which the sentence is made known to the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, as from that day he will cease to receive pay in his Majesty's service.

(Signed) Frederick,
Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General of the Forces.

THE SUN,—July 22, 1811.

A Gentleman arrived at Ramagate from Ostend, stated, that previous to his departure, a camp had been formed between Ostend and Dunkirk, at which a division of 7000 men had already arrived. Another camp was preparing between Calais and Boulogne, for which 65,000 men were on their march. All the gun boats at Boulogne had been ordered to be put in the best possible condition, and new craft of the same description was preparing in the adjacent ports. The Commandants and Mayors of the different towns on the coast had been instructed to provide accommodation and rations for troops which may arrive in their vicinity, before camp cantonments might be prepared for their reception.

We noticed a few days ago the accounts from Dover, mentioning the erection of a lofty tower to the Eastward of Boulogne. We have been favoured with the following communication on the subject:

"Dover, July 19.—The firing on the French coast, which has been continued for some days past, was again observed this morning. It is evidently from one particular spot, the camp round Boulogne, and appears to be some new experiments of artillery, and not in the way of rejoicing, as they chuse the cool of the morning, sometimes as early as four o'clock, and again repeat their firings in the evening.

"The extraordinary pyramid, for such it appears to the naked eye, now erecting on the opposite coast, is the subject of much speculation here. Various are the opinions about it, but nothing is positively known as to the cause of its erection. It has been observed to advance in height and rise very fast during the last three weeks. Some Officers of ours, who have neared it in their cruizers, state, that it stands about three miles to the westward of Boulogne, is built of wood, apparently in frame-work; is at present about 400 feet in height, and the basement covers more than an acre of ground, the smugglers say that it is to be as high again when finished, and that 4000 men are constantly at work in it. If it was intended for a place of observation, it would have been of course situated on an eminence, which is not the case, as it stands inshore about a mile, at the bottom of a hill."

WAR OFFICE, July 23, 1811.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieut. George Maunsell to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Lord Burghersh, promoted in the 83d Foot.

7th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant John Mair to be Captain of a Company, vice Provost, dead of his wounds. Lieutenant J. Wemyss to be ditto, vice Moultrie, dead of his wounds.

11th Ditto, Lieutenant John Danger to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Guachy, killed in action.

17th Ditto, William White Crawley, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jeffries, promoted.

26th Ditto, Captain John M'Entagard, from half-pay of the 26th Foot, to be a Captain of a Company, vice Pym, who exchanges.

27th Ditto, Captain G. W. Paddon, from half-pay of the 25th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Waugh, who exchanges.

50th Ditto, Brevet Major Edward Abbot, from the 102d Foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Napier, promoted in the 102d Foot.

52d Ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel John Colbourne, from the 66th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ross, who exchanges.

66th Ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel John Ross, from the 52d Foot, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Colbourne, who exchanges.

73d Ditto, Lieutenant John Oyens, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Birmingham, who retires.

78th Ditto, Lieutenant John Grant, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Walsh, appointed an Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting district.

84th Ditto, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Carey, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.

86th Ditto, Brevet Major John Johnson, from the 77th Foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Carey, promoted in the 84th Foot.

89th Ditto, Ensign John Crawford, to be Lieut. without purchase. Francis Johnson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Crawford.

94th Ditto, Lieutenant J. D. Bringhurst, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Irwin, who retires.

99th Ditto, Lieutenant R. Weyland, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Siannard, who retires.

100th Ditto, Lieut-Colonel Malcolm M'Pherson, from the Staff in North America, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Murray, who exchanges.

102d Ditto, Lieutenant Michael Redmond, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Brabyn, appointed to the Veteran Company.

4th West India Regiment, Captain William Henry Forsteen, from the 12th Foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Nixon, promoted.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Murray, from the 100th Foot, to be an Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in Canada, vice M'Pherson, who exchanges.

Most of our readers have heard of a speech made by Buonaparte to some French Merchants, assembled in a Council of Commerce.—Several versions of that speech have been given; we believe the following is a very accurate report of his speech—it has been translated from a French report, taken by one of the Merchants present.

Speech of the Emperor at the Meeting of a Council of Commerce.

"I have deliberately weighed my resources with those of England; my situation with her's, and though the balance was decidedly in my favour, I have offered her peace upon honourable conditions; I have gone so far as even to offer to give up Holland. She was not at all disposed to listen, and I have proved to her that though I menaced her with total ruin, I should advance nothing which I could not put in execution. I have the means of equipping many fleets, and of repairing losses, checks (*echces*) they might experience. It was not with ambitious views that I have united all the coast of the north with France, I owed it to the system of blockade which I have established by my decrees of Berlin, and which I desired to have observed with the most strict severity. See me then master of all the coasts of the Baltic (it appeared that there was a little murmur, which led him to understand that there was something in this phrase to alter; but he immediately proceeded). Yes, Sirs, I am, and always will be the master of the Baltic. The Emperor of Russia has not indeed as yet caused my decrees to be observed in his ports, but he will ere six months, or I declare war against him. Since Tilsit, what prevented my march to Petersburgh? That which I did not do, I can do yet. The struggle with England is distressing. I know it—but the issue cannot be doubtful. My resources are real, they are from territorial revenues, and those of my enemy rest only on credit, and of course as illusory as the feeble basis of commercial operations on which they are founded. I have now in my coffers 200 millions, (he repeated, stamping with his feet), 200 millions, which shall be better employed than in purchasing sugar, coffee and cocoa—they shall serve to sap the power of those who have these only for the representatives of power. I am not ignorant that in pursuing my system with vigour, many fortunes will be ruined: but they will be those only who have been so imprudent as to make speculations beyond their means, or have chosen to become the Bankers and Agents of England. Sons of Mr. Martin, Sons of Andre here present! you furnish an example. All those who follow the same course, will have the same loss. If I was King of Bourdeaux or of Marseilles, or indeed of Holland, I should act probably as others have done, but I am at the head of a great Empire, and of a numerous population, and it is not for me to sacrifice the general good to serve a few towns.

"All Europe has been too long tributary to England—her monopoly should be destroyed, and it shall be by me. If I was only Louis XIV. she might yet a long time contemn the force of France; but I have many more than the greatest of her (*ses*) Kings, and all shall be employed to effect her fall."

COBBETT'S REMARKS
ON
LORD KING'S BILL.

I come now to a subject of more importance than all other political subjects put together: that subject, which I have before called the Alpha and Omega of politics, in this country; that thing upon which all other things depend.——In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the 17th instant, Lord Stanhope brought in a Bill for "preventing guineas, half guineas, and seven shilling pieces, from being taken for *more* than 21*s*.—10*s*. 6*d*. and 7*s*. respectively, and for preventing Bank Notes from being taken for *less* than the sums expressed in them." Of this Bill he is reported to have moved the first reading, upon which a debate ensued.——But, this debate I must insert as I find it reported in the Morning Chronicle. I declare this debate to be *immortal*. No human being ever heard the like of it. After lifting up my hands and eyes in admiration at its contents, I have looked at it again, lifted up my hands and eyes again, then looked at it again, and even now, in sending it off to the press I take one more look, lest my eyes should have deceived me.——Well, reader, take you a look at it, and when you have so done, pray hear a few observations that I have to offer upon it.——"Earl Stanhope on introducing the Bill, of which he had given notice, regretted that the subject had not been taken up by Government, as he conceived it to be of the greatest importance. An individual possessed of large landed property had given notice to his tenants that they must at this mid-summer, pay their rents in gold, which was accompanied by an intimation that if they rendered Bank notes, such notes would only be taken in payment at the rate of 16*s*. in the pound.—For the dreadful oppression upon the tenantry of the country to which the adoption of such a system would lead, it was absolutely necessary to provide some legislative remedy. Supposing a tenant to owe 400*l*. for rent, he would thus be called upon to pay 500*l*. instead of four, and the consequences might spread still further; supposing a banker to owe 400,000*l*. to those who had deposited money with him, how was he to stand if he was to be called upon to pay 500,000*l*. He had consulted *both bankers and professional men of the law*, as to the remedy which he proposed, and *they were all of opinion that it was the right remedy*. The remedy was *simple*, it was merely to render it illegal to receive gold coin for more than their mint value, or to receive bank notes for less than the amount expressed in them. This would prevent the evil which must otherwise arise from the act of injustice to which he had alluded, and which must be aggravated in a still greater degree if the example of injustice thus set should be followed by others. Therefore, however late the period of the session, he thought it absolutely necessary that some step to remedy the evil should be taken now, as when Parliament met again it might be too late. It was also a serious consideration how far the Bank of England might be affected by the adoption of a system similar to the conduct of the individual alluded to; and it was incumbent on the Government to look anxiously to this point. He considered the Bank of England *as the bottom Plank* of the ship of England, which if once bored through, the ship itself was placed in a situation of the greatest danger.—His Lordship then alluded to some reports respecting him, which had got abroad, and which were utterly false; and after stating that he was solely actuated in the measure he now proposed by public motives, concluded by presenting a Bill for preventing Guineas, Half Guineas, and Seven Shilling Pieces, from being taken for more than 21*s*.—10*s*. 6*d*.—and 7*s*. respectively, and for preventing Bank Notes from being taken for less than the sums expressed in them, of which he moved the first reading.——The Earl of Liverpool was perfectly convinced that the Noble Earl was actuated by the best motives in bringing forward this Bill, and so far as he had time to consider the measure, he thought it the best remedy for the grievance complained of, if any remedy were now, or should be necessary. He thought, however, that it was unnecessary at the present moment to make any legislative provision upon the subject, particularly at this late period of the session, when so many persons were absent, not expecting any thing of importance to come on. He admitted, that if it was a

(Cotinued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA:—Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, at the Honorable Company's Printing Office, Molenvliet.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

☞ *It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.*

Gedrukt te *BATAVIA* By A. H. HUBBARD, In De Edele Compagnies Drukkery Op Molenvliet.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrend de termen van inteening en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

☞ *De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukkker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1812.

last page of this-day's
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" depreciated rate, and that therefore he must " have £.110 in Bank-notes for his £.100 " rent, where would be the pure patriotism of " all this?——The Earl of Landerdale said, " he had been misunderstood by the Noble " and Learned Lord; he only meant to say " that there might be pure patriotism in an " individual forcing this subject upon the at- " tention of the Government, who seemed de- " termined to be blind to the real situation of " the country. As to the supposition of the " coach-maker, he would of course take care " to charge so as to make up for the depre- " ciation of the currency in which he was to " be paid; but in the case of rent, which was " a fixed annual sum, how was loss by the de- " preciation to be made up?——The Lord " Chancellor put the case of a coach-maker " having contracted some years since to fur- " nish carriages at a fixed sum, as a similar " case to that of rent. He was, however, " fully convinced, that any individual of " landed property who chose to insist upon " his rents in gold, or only to take Bank- " notes at depreciated rate, would in the bal- " ance of account at the end of the year, ' *find himself a loser by his conduct.*——" The Earl of Landerdale, in explanation, " alluded to the terms 'black malignity' " —upon which the Lord Chancellor said he " had not alluded to 'black malignity,' but to " 'pure patriotism'—Earl Stanhope, in reply, " strongly contended that the subjects of the " land ought not to have the security of their " property rendered dependent upon the cap- " rice or whim of individuals; and that a legisla- " tive remedy ought to be provided. It was the " whim of some persons, and he could only call " it *a whim*, to have gold in preference to " any other circulating medium. This de- " sire to have gold was *founded in ignorance*, " as there might be a circulating medium " without gold, perfectly adequate to all the ex- " igencies of the country, and which might be " effected by the branches of the Bank of Eng- " land, and the entries in the Bank-books to " which he had alluded on a former night. Gold " was only the measure of other things, and was " not necessary to circulation.——The Bill was " read a first time, and ordered to be printed. " ——The Earl of Liverpool, wished the se- " cond reading to be moved to-morrow, when " he intended to move to postpone it for three " months.——Earl Stanhope declined hurry- " ing the Bill with such rapidity, and thought " it possible that the Noble Secretary of State " might have a wiser opinion respecting it by " Monday.——Earl Grosvenor having wished " to be informed whether any motion on the " Bill was to be made to-morrow.——The " Earl of Liverpool said, he would not do so " unusual a thing as to move to postpone the " Bill for three months to-morrow, the Noble " Earl (Stanhope) having declined to move " then the second reading."——Well, reader, what think you of that? Do you think that the end is not *now* approaching? I should suppose that even Grizzle Greenhorn sees it as plainly as she can see the nose upon her lover's face.——My Lord Stanhope says, that he went to Bankers and to men learned in the Law, and they all approved of his *remedy*, which, he said, was very *simple*. Indeed it is; but his lordship need not have gone to Bankers and Lawyers for advice, having so perfect a precedent before him in the *Robespierrean Code*. It is precisely what was done in France in the time of Robespierre; precisely Robespierre's first measure of finance. The Convention finding that their assignats would become good for nothing in a very short time, unless they *compelled* people to take them at par with gold and silver, passed a law making it a crime for any one to give *more* for gold than its nominal value and to take or pass assignats for *less* than their nominal value. No sooner was this law passed than the *whole* of the gold and silver disappeared; totally disappeared; and was, in quick time, followed even by the *copper sous*, though of the basest metal; for, base as they might be, they were still superior in value to *assignats*; that is to say, the *paper-money*, or *Bank-notes* of France; for, let not any one lay to his soul the flattering unction, that there is any inherent difference between *Bank-notes* and *assignats*; let no one suppose, that there is any difference in their *nature*; let no one suppose, that there is any thing in the mere *name* that makes a difference in the *thing*.——Well, but did Robespiere's plan succeed? Oh, yes! to admiration. Nobody violated his law, for it was written in blood; but those who had any thing to *sell* took care to ask two or three times the former price for it, and, as this rise in prices would naturally go on, the Convention were soon obliged to pass the law of *Maximum*, that is to say, a law prescribing the prices at which things should be sold. The moment this law passed, the streets of Paris flowed with blood. Robespierre, who was a shallow man, thought that his project was practicable, and as he was obstinate and bloody, he resolved to carry it into execution. But he must have killed all the people in France. It was against nature. It could not be effected.——Yet, monstrous as the law of *Maximum* was, it naturally grew out of the law for equalizing the current value of the money. It was a necessary consequence of that law; for, does any man believe, that, if the holder of a guinea be compelled to *keep* or to *send it abroad*, or to pass it for 21*s*. worth of a paper which is at 25 per cent below par; is there any body to believe that such a man will not keep the guinea or send it abroad? All will, all must, become paper immediately, if such a law be passed. There will be no coin seen, of any sort. Old Lord Liverpool's big heavy pennies have disappeared already; and, if this law were passed, even the *brass* half-pence would be hoarded.——The effect of that would be *a rise in all prices*, and that so rapid as to destroy virtually every contract existing between man and man.——Well, but *what is to be done?* Aye, that is a question often put to me, and I always answer; "Go to your ministers! They are paid for tak- " ing care of the affairs of the nation. You " give them a great deal of money for think- " ing for you. They are the people for you " to look to in your troubles."——For my part, though I *know* what ought to be done *immediately*, and what will be done *at last*; though I could now point out the way in which the *deliverance of England* might be secured, and which I deem of much more importance than the deliverance of Europe; though I could do this, I will not do it, and the reason I will not, is, that I *dare not*, though what I should recommend would secure both the crown and the people from danger; and though it would be the greatest blessing the nation could experience. For publishing my proposition, I might be called *a seditious libeller*, perhaps, and dealt with accordingly. Therefore, I will not say what I think ought to be done. I have had no hand in producing the danger, and I shall not, therefore, be amongst the first to run any risk for the sake of warding it off.——I have foretold it, and I have been abused and persecuted for foretelling it. The danger is now *at the door*; and let those who abused and persecuted me find out the *remedy*.——We will now take a look at the particular act, which called forth the proposition of Lord Stanhope. There is, it seems, some *land owner*, who has notified to *his tenants*, that, in future, they shall *pay in gold*, or, if not, he will not take bank notes *except at their present value compared with gold*. I happen to be possessed, I believe, of a copy of this notification, which I understand to come *from one of the tenants*. It was brought me *last Sunday*; and I have no doubt of its being genuine.——It is as follows: "By Lease, " dated 1802" (mark the period) "you have " contracted to pay the annual rent of " £47 5*s*. in good and lawful money of Great " Britain. In consequence of the late great " depreciation of paper money, I can no lon- " ger accept any Bank notes, at their nomi- " nal value, in payment or satisfaction of an " *old contract*. I must therefore desire you " to provide for the payment of your rent in " the legal gold coin of the realm. At the " same time, having no other object than " to secure payment of the real intrinsic value " of the sum stipulated by agreement, and " being desirous to avoid giving you any " unnecessary trouble, I shall be willing to " receive payment in either of the manners " following according to your option.—1st, " By payment in Guineas;—2d, if Guineas " cannot be procured, by a payment in Por- " tugal Gold coin, equal in weight to the " number of Guineas requisite to discharge " the rent;—3d, by a payment in Bank pa- " per of a sum sufficient to purchase (at the " present market price) the weight of stand- " ard Gold requisite to discharge the rent.— " The alteration of the value of the Paper " money is estimated in this manner; the price " of Gold in 1802, the year of your agree- " ment, was £.4 an ounce. The present " market price is £.4 14*s*. arising from the " diminished value of Paper; in that propor- " tion an addition of £.17 10*s*. per cent, in " Paper money will be required as the equiv- " alent, for the payment of rent in paper." ——Such is the notification of their land owner's intention; and, I am fully persuaded, that the thing is of more importance to England than could be 50 battles fought with Bonaparte. The fate of Spain and Portugal and the Baltic and Sicily; what is it to compare to this, which marks out to the Government of England what is going to happen, what must arrive soon or late, and what will affect the interests and the very existence of every man in England?——The author of this notification is, in the report of the debate, said to have been actuated by *black malignity*, and, in another part of it, it is said that *ignorance* alone can induce a man to prefer gold to paper. Now, if this be so, I must confess myself chargeable with black malignity and with ignorance, seeing that, I only want the *means*, having the *will* to do precisely what this nobleman has done, except, perhaps, that I should have gone farther, and insisted upon my rents in guineas, and guineas only; and, in so doing, I should have thought myself acting, not only a just, but a *patriotic* part, and should have consoled myself, under present sensure, with the certainty of receiving in a short time, the thanks of all that part of the nation, whose gains do not wholly proceed from the system of paper.——This land-owner, who, I believe, is Lord King, and, if I am in error, I am quite sure his lordship will pardon me, and have the goodness to enable me to correct my error next week; this land owner, or, to use the name, Lord King, let his farms, or, at least, the particular farm alluded to in the notification, in the year 1802, when *four* one pound bank-notes would buy *an ounce of gold;* but *now* the bank notes are become so much less valuable than they were then, that it requires *four one pound notes and fourteen shillings* to get an ounce of gold; consequently, unless Lord King gets a greater quantity of Bank-notes for the same amount of rent than he used to take in 1802, he will lose 14*s*. in every £.5. which is 3*s*, 6*d*. in the pound, or £.17. 10*s*. in every hundred pounds.——Is it right, that he should suffer this loss? What reason is there for it? Is it right that the Directors and Company of the Bank should be protected against the demands of their creditors, issue out as much paper as they please, and *pocket the profits*, and that Lord King should be losing his income daily from that cause?——Oh, no! says the Lord Chancellor, he is *not losing any income;* for he gives the £. 100 to his coach-maker, just in the same notes that he takes from his tenant. The hundred pounds is *still a hundred pounds:* and, if it will *go* for a hundred, what does Lord King loss in *taking* it for a hundred?——But, my good Lord Eldon, do you suppose, that the coach-maker will not *raise his price* to meet he depreciation of money? This was asked, it seems, by Lord Lauderdale; and the Lord Chancellor answered, that he supposed the case of a coach-maker *under contract to furnish carriages and work at a fixed price!* Very good! Very good! Quite conclusive. But, how did any one know, that Lord King had a *contract* with his coachmaker, and that it was made so long ago as 1802? For, to make the supposition worth any thing, even as a mere supposition, the *contract* must have been made at the same time that the *Leases* were made.——Well; but what is the coachmaker? Lord King must eat, drink, and dress, and is it to be supposed, that he is supplied by *contract* with the estables and drinkables and wearing apparel for his family? Is it supposed that he has his servants by *contract*, his men and his maidens by *contract?* And, observe, the contract must have been made, too, in 1802. He gets the same *nominal sum* from his tenant Nokes, for instance, as he got from him in 1802; but this same sum will not now buy him so much bread, or meat, or wine, or wages, as it would buy him in 1802. So that Lord King does, in fact daily become poorer and poorer, and farmer Nokes becomes daily richer and richer; and, of this those who reprobate the conduct of Lord King may be well assured, that, if his *example* is *not* followed, the farms will in a very little time *change owners*, if he may be called the owner who receives all the *benefit* of the thing. The House of Lords will, I think, *reflect* a little upon the *consequences*, to which the doctrine of the 27th of June may lead. I think they will have good reason to reflect on and long to *remember* that doctrine. Lord Liverpool said, that he did not believe the individual alluded to, *would find any body to follow his example*, or *would persevere in what he had begun*——If Lord Liverpool saw this matter in the light in which I see it, he would startle at these words having been promulgated. They convey the idea, that the *example was*

Turn Over.

edicts of the Belligerent Powers, each professing retaliation only on the other; but both violating the clearest rights of the United States as a neutral nation. In this extraordinary state of things, the legislature, willing to avoid a resort to war, more especially during the concurrent aggressions of two great Powers, themselves at war, the one with the other, and determined on the other hand against an unqualified acquiescence, have endeavoured, by successive and varied regulations affecting the Commerce of the parties, to make it their interest to be just.

In the act of Congress out of which the existing non-importation has grown, the state of commerce was no otherwise qualified than by a provision, that in case either of the Belligerents should revoke its unlawful edicts, and the other should fail to do the same, our ports shall be shut to the vessels and merchandize of the latter. This provision, which, like all our previous offers, repelled the very pretext set up by each, that its edicts against our trade with the other, was required by an acquiescence in like edicts of the other, was equally presented to the attention of both. In consequence of the communication, the French Government declared that its decrees were revoked. As the British Government had expressed reluctance in issuing its orders, and repeatedly signified a wish to find in the example of its adversary, an occasion for putting an end to them, the expectation was the more confident, that the occasion would be promptly embraced. This was not done; and the period allowed for the purpose having elapsed, our ports became shut to the British ships and merchandize. Whether the conduct of the French Government had been, and will be such as to satisfy the authorised expectations of the United States; or whether the British Government may have opened, or will open the way, for the executive removal of the restrictions on our commerce with the United States, which it continues in its power to do, by revoking its own unlawful restrictions on our commerce, is to be ascertained by further information, which will be received and employed by the executive, with that strict impartiality, which has been invariably maintained towards the two Belligerents.

Whatever may be the inconvenience resulting in the mean time from the non-importation act, it was not to have been supposed, that whilst it falls within the necessary power and practice of regulating our commercial intercourse with foreign countries, according to circumstances, the act would be regarded as not warranted by the constitution; or that, whilst it was partial restriction only, and had for its object an entire freedom of our commerce, by a liberation of it from foreign restrictions unlawfully imposed, it could be viewed as destroying commerce; and, least of all, that a likeness could be seen between a law enacted by the representatives of the country and acts of a Government in which the country was not represented, framed with a view to the interest of another country, at the expense of this.

If appeals to the justice of the Belligerents, through their interests, involve privations on our parts also, it ought to be recollected, that this is an effect inseparable from every resort, by which one nation can right itself against the injustice of others.

If sacrifices made for the sake of the whole, result more to some than to other districts or description of citizens, this also is an effect, which, though always to be regretted, can never be entirely avoided. Whether the appeal be to the sword, or to interruptions or modifications of customary intercourse, an equal operation on every part of the community can never happen. Nor would an unqualified acquiescence in belligerent restictions on our commerce, if that could be reconciled with what the nation owes to itself, be less unequal in its effect on different local situations and interests.

In estimating the particular measure which has been adopted by the National Councils, it may be reasonably expected, therefore, from the candour of enlightened citizens, that with the peculiarity of the public situation, they will be impressed also with the difficulty of selecting the course most satisfactory, and best suited to diminish its evils or shorten their duration; that they will keep in mind, that a resort to war must involve necessary restrictions on commerce, and that were no measure whatever opposed to the belligerent acts against our commerce, it would not only remain under the severe restrictions now imposed by foreign hands, but new motives would be given for prolonging and invigorating them.

These observations are not meant to anticipate the policy which the Legislature may henceforward find best adapted to support the honor or promote the interests of the nation; or to prejudge questions relative to particular changes, which may be pointed out by experience, or be called for by the state of our foreign relations. Neither do they imply any predetermination as to the measure of convening the Legislature, which it will be our duty to adopt or decline, as our national affairs may appear to require.

The view of our situation presented to your patriotic reflections, has been suggested by that contained in your address; and it will have its desired effect, if it recals your attention to the peculiar embarrassments with which the National Councils have had to contend; and enforces the importance of manifesting that union of all, in supporting the measures of the constituted authorities whilst actually in force, which and with the legitimate modes, of seeking a revisal of them. In the mode which the Town of New-Haven has employed, I witness with satisfaction, that in exercising the right of freeman, the obligation of citizens has not been forgotten; and that it affords a pledge and an example which I am far from undervaluing. I tender you my respects and my friendly wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 5.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE SUN, July 4.

COURT MARTIAL.

Horse-Guards, June 29, 1811.

The Court having duly and maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced on the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, are of opinion, that Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson is guilty of the Act of Mutiny, as described in the charge, and do therefore sentence him to be cashiered.

I am to acquaint you, that, under all the circumstances of the case, his Royal Highness was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to acquiesce in the sentence of the Court.

I am further commanded to acquaint you, that in passing a sentence so inadequate to the enormity of the crime of which the Prisoner has been found guilty, the Court have apparently been actuated by a consideration for the circumstances of impropriety and oppression, which by the evidence on the face of proceeding, appear to have strongly marked the conduct of Governor Bligh in the Administration of the high office with which he was entrusted by his Majesty. But although the Prince Regent admits the principle under which the Court have allowed this consideration to act in mitigation of the punishment which the crime of mutiny would otherwise have suggested, yet no circumstances whatever can be received by his Royal Highness in full extenuation of an assumption of power so subversive of every principle of good order and discipline, as that under which Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson has been convicted.

You will acquaint me with the day upon which the sentence is made known to the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, as from that day he will cease to receive pay in his Majesty's service.

(Signed) FREDERICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General of the Forces.

THE SUN,—July 22, 1811.

A Gentleman arrived at Ramagate from Ostend, stated, that previous to his departure, a camp had been formed between Ostend and Dunkirk, at which a division of 7000 men had already arrived. Another camp was preparing between Calais and Boulogne, for which 65,000 men were on their march. All the gun boats at Boulogne had been ordered to be put in the best possible condition, and new craft of the same description was preparing in the adjacent ports. The Commandants and Mayors of the different towns on the coast had been instructed to provide accommodation and rations for troops which may arrive in their vicinity, before camp cantonments might be prepared for their reception.

We noticed a few days ago the accounts from Dover, mentioning the erection of a lofty tower to the Eastward of Boulogne. We have been favoured with the following communication on the subject:

"DOVER, JULY 19.—The firing on the French coast, which has been continued for some days past, was again observed this morning. It is evidently from one particular spot, the camp round Boulogne, and appears to be some new experiments of artillery, and not in the way of rejoieing, as they chuse the cool of the morning, sometimes as early as four o'clock, and again repeat their firings in the evening.

"The extraordinary pyramid, for such it appears to the naked eye, now erecting on the opposite coast, is the subject of much speculation here. Various are the opinions about it, but nothing is positively known as to the cause of its erection. It has been observed to advance in height and rise very fast during the last three weeks. Some Officers of ours, who have neared it in their cruizers, state, that it stands about three miles to the westward of Boulogne, is built of wood, apparently in frame-work; is at present about 400 feet in height, and the basement covers more than an acre of ground, the smugglers say that it is to be as high again when finished, and that 4000 men are constantly at work in it. If it was intended for a place of observation, it would have been of course situated on an eminence, which is not the case, as it stands inshore about a mile, at the bottom of a hill."

WAR OFFICE, July 23, 1811.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieut. George Maunsell to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Lord Burghersh, promoted in the 83d Foot.

7th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant John Mair to be Captain of a Company, vice Provost, dead of his wounds. Lieutenant J. Wemyss to be ditto, vice Moultrie, dead of his wounds.

11th Ditto, Lieutenant John Danger to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Guachy, killed in action.

17th Ditto, William White Crawley, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jeffries, promoted.

26th Ditto, Captain John M'Entagard, from half-pay of the 26th Foot, to be a Captain of a Company, vice Pym, who exchanges.

27th Ditto, Captain G. W. Paddon, from half-pay of the 25th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Waugh, who exchanges.

50th Ditto, Brevet Major Edward Abbot, from the 102d Foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Napier, promoted in the 102d Foot.

52d Ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel John Colbourne, from the 66th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ross, who exchanges.

66th Ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel John Ross, from the 52d Foot, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Colbourne, who exchanges.

73d Ditto, Lieutenant John Oyens, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Birmingham, who retires.

78th Ditto, Lieutenant John Grant, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Walsh, appointed an Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting district.

84th Ditto, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Carey, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.

86th Ditto, Brevet Major John Johnson, from the 77th Foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Carey, promoted in the 84th Foot.

89th Ditto, Ensign John Crawford, to be Lieut. without purchase. Francis Johnson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Crawford.

94th Ditto, Lieutenant J. D. Bringhurst, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Irwin, who retires.

99th Ditto, Lieutenant R. Weyland, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Siannard, who retires.

100th Ditto, Lieut-Colonel Malcolm M'Pherson, from the Staff in North America, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Murray, who exchanges.

102d Ditto, Lieutenant Michael Redmond, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Brabyn, appointed to the Veteran Company.

4th West India Regiment, Captain William Henry Forsteen, from the 12th Foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Nixon, promoted.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Murray, from the 100th Foot, to be an Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in Canada, vice M'Pherson, who exchanges.

Most of our readers have heard of a speech made by Buonaparte to some French Merchants, assembled in a Council of Commerce.—Several versions of that speech have been given; we believe the following is a very accurate report of his speech—it has been translated from a French report, taken by one of the Merchants present.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR AT THE MEETING OF A COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.

"I have deliberately weighed my resources with those of England; my situation with her's, and though the balance was decidedly in my favour, I have offered her peace upon honourable conditions; I have gone so far as even to offer to give up Holland. She was not at all disposed to listen, and I have proved to her that though I menaced her with total ruin, I should advance nothing which I could not put in execution. I have the means of equipping many fleets, and of repairing losses, checks (*echces*) they might experience. It was not with ambitious views that I have united all the coast of the north with France, I owed it to the system of blockade which I have established by my decrees of Berlin, and which I desired to have observed with the most strict severity. See me then master of all the coasts of the Baltic (it appeared that there was a little murmur, which led him to understand that there was something in this phrase to alter; but he immediately proceeded). Yes, Sirs, I am, and always will be the master of the Baltic. The Emperor of Russia has not indeed as yet caused my decrees to be observed in his ports, but he will ere six months, or I declare war against him. Since Tilsit, what prevented my march to Petersburgh? That which I did not do, I can do yet. The struggle with England is distressing. I know it—but the issue cannot be doubtful. My resources are real, they are from territorial revenues, and those of my enemy rest only on credit, and of course as illusory as the feeble basis of commercial operations on which they are founded. I have now in my coffers 200 millions, (he repeated, stamping with his feet), 200 millions, which shall be better employed than in purchasing sugar, coffee and cocoa—they shall serve to sap the power of those who have these only for the representatives of power. I am not ignorant that in pursuing my system with vigour, many fortunes will be ruined: but they will be those only who have been so imprudent as to make speculations beyond their means, or have chosen to become the Bankers and Agents of England. Sons of Mr. Martin, Sons of Andre here present! you furnish an example. All those who follow the same course, will have the same loss. If I was King of Bourdeaux or of Marseilles, or indeed of Holland, I should act probably as others have done, but I am at the head of a great Empire, and of a numerous population, and it is not for me to sacrifice the general good to serve a few towns.

"All Europe has been too long tributary to England—her monopoly should be destroyed, and it shall be by me. If I was only Louis XIV. she might yet a long time contemn the force of France; but I have many more than the greatest of her (*ses*) Kings, and all shall be employed to effect her fall."

COBBETT'S REM

ON

LORD KING'S

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BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

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Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtre ning en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, in

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1812.

(*Continued from the last page of this-day's Gazette.*)

solutely necessary to make a legislative provision with reference to this object, that hey must proceed in it, however late the period of the session, and whatever might be he inconvenience. He was aware of the case which the Noble Earl alluded, and knew at the notice had been given by the individual referred to, to his tenants, to pay in ld, and that it was accompanied, not merely by an intimation, but by a notice, t if Bank Notes were tendered they ld only be taken in payment at a depreciated rate. He was of opinion, howr, that this *example would not be followed;* nor did he *think that the individual alluded to would persist in the demands he had made.* It was under this pression, that he thought a sufficient case not been made out for legislative interence. They might be reduced to adopt remedy now proposed; but he thought, there was only the instance of the conct of one individual, which, he was of nion, would not be persisted in, that r was not sufficient ground for Parliant to make a legislative enactment. It s in this view of the subject, that he inded, on the motion for the second readof the bill, to move to postpone it for e months.——The Earl of Lauderdale ught it was incumbent on the Governt to shew that the subjects of the counwere protected from injustice by the s, and that they were not left for protion to the discretion and caprice of induals. He had stated some time since milar instance in Ireland, where a land had demanded his rents in gold—and oon afterwards as the post could bring n, he received several anonymous letters, ng several other instances in which a lar demand has been made.——The l of Limerick observed, that what had stated by the Noble Lord (Lauder) did not apply to the South of Ire, as there was not any instance in that of the country of a landlord making a demand.——The Earl of Lauderdale xplanation, said, he had not alluded to outh but to the North of Ireland.—— Earl of Clancarty was anxious to v what part of of the North of Ireas in the province of Ulster, Bank were refused to be taken as early as assing of the Bank Restriction Bill; as they came gradually into the circun they were taken in payment in mastances at a discount, but that pracvas rapidly declining.——The Earl of erdale was aware of the practice to the Noble Lord alluded, but he also an instance, which he had formerly , where a landlord called upon his teno pay in gold, and the latter having ented to the steward the impossibility curing gold, they were each told that were 100 guineas at a chandler's shop neighbourhood which might be pur; and it was a fact, that with those ineas, passing from one to another, of 7,000£. was actually paid.—— l of Clancarty was very desirous of g who the party was to whom this ance referred. His Lordship then upon the *black malignity* which e *actuated the individual* who referred to in the early part of the s having demanded payment of his old, or that he would only take tes at a depreciated rate.——The auderdale, objected strongly to black malignity, contending that e Lord alluded to might have been by the purest patriotism, in detero force upon the government the ation of the situation of the counwhich his Majesty's Ministers seem ed to shut their eyes.——Earl or said a few words, declining then into the discussion, which would re regularly on the question on eading.——The Lord Chancellor opinion, that from all they had here was little danger of the examled to being followed by others. however, at a loss to conceive what riotism there could be in the conthe individual who had been alluded pposing he owed £. 100 to i aker, who was also his tenant, hom he was to receive £. 100 for d he was to pay the debt of £.100 Monday, and tell the coach-maker would only receive in payment of on the Tuesday, Bank-notes at a " depreciated rate, and that therefore he must " have £.110 in Bank-notes for his £.100 " rent, where would be the pure patriotism of " all this?——The Earl of Lauderdale said, " he had been misunderstood by the Noble " and Learned Lord; he only meant to say " that there might be pure patriotism in an " individual forcing this subject upon the at" tention of the Government, who seemed de" termined to be blind to the real situation of " the country. As to the supposition of the " coach-maker, he would of course take care " to charge so as to make up for the depre" ciation of the currency in which he was to " be paid; but in the case of rent, which was " a fixed annual sum, how was loss by the de" preciation to be made up?——The Lord " Chancellor put the case of a coach-maker " having contracted some years since to fur" nish carriages at a fixed sum, as a similar " case to that of rent. He was, however, " fully convinced, that any individual of " landed property who chose to insist upon " his rents in gold, or only to take Bank" notes at depreciated rate, would in the bal" ance of account at the end of the year, " *find himself a loser by his conduct.*—— " The Earl of Lauderdale, in explanation, " alluded to the terms 'black malignity' " —upon which the Lord Chancellor said he " had not alluded to 'black malignity,' but to " 'pure patriotism'—Earl Stanhope, in reply, " strongly contended that the subjects of the " land ought not to have the security of their " property rendered dependent upon the cap" rice or whim of individuals; and that a legisla" tive remedy ought to be provided. It was the " whim of some persons, and he could only call " it *a whim*, to have gold in preference to " any other circulating medium. This de" sire to have gold was *founded in ignorance*, " as there might be a circulating medium " without gold, perfectly adequate to all the ex" igencies of the country, and which might be " effected by the branches of the Bank of Eng" land, and the entries in the Bank-books to " which he had alluded on a former night. Gold " was only the measure of other things, and was " not necessary to circulation.——The Bill was " read a first time, and ordered to be printed. " ——The Earl of Liverpool, wished the se" cond reading to be moved to-morrow, when " he intended to move to postpone it for three " months.——Earl Stanhope declined hurry" ing the Bill with such rapidity, and thought " it possible that the Noble Secretary of State " might have a wiser opinion respecting it by " Monday.——Earl Grosvenor having wished " to be informed whether any motion on the " Bill was to be made to-morrow.——The " Earl of Liverpool said, he would not do so " unusual a thing as to move to postpone the " Bill for three months to-morrow, the Noble " Earl (Stanhope) having declined to move " then the second reading."——Well, reader, what think you of that? Do you think that the end is not *now* approaching? I should suppose that even Grizzle Greenhorn sees it as plainly as she can see the nose upon her lover's face.——My Lord Stanhope says, that he went to Bankers and to men learned in the Law, and they all approved of his *remedy*, which, he said, was very *simple*. Indeed it is; but his lordship need not have gone to Bankers and Lawyers for advice, having so perfect a precedent before him in the *Robespierrean Code.* It is precisely what was done in France in the time of Robespierre; precisely Robespierre's first measure of finance. The Convention finding that their assignats would become good for nothing in a very short time, unless they *compelled* people to take them at par with gold and silver, passed a law making it a crime for any one to give *more* for gold than its nominal value and to take or pass assignats for *less* than their nominal value. No sooner was this law passed than the *whole* of the gold and silver disappeared; totally disappeared; and was, in quick time, followed even by the *copper sous*, though of the basest metal; for, base as they might be, they were still superior in value to *assignats*; that is to say, the *paper-money*, or *Bank-notes* of France; for, let not any one lay to his soul the flattering unction, that there is any inherent difference between *Bank-notes* and *assignats*; let no one suppose, that there is any difference in their *nature*; let no one suppose, that there is any thing in the mere *name* that makes a difference in the *thing*.——Well, but did Robespiere's plan succeed? Oh, yes! to admiration. Nobody violated his law, for it was written in blood; but those who had any thing to *sell* took care to ask two or three times the former price for it, and, as this rise in prices would naturally go on, the Convention were soon obliged to pass the law of *Maximum*, that is to say, a law prescribing the prices at which things should be sold. The moment this law passed, the streets of Paris flowed with blood. Robespierre, who was a shallow man, thought that his project was practicable, and as he was obstinate and bloody, he resolved to carry it into execution. But he must have killed all the people in France. It was against nature. It could not be effected.——Yet, monstrous as the law of *Maximum* was, it naturally grew out of the law for equalizing the current value of the money. It was a necessary consequence of that law; for, does any man believe, that, if the holder of a guinea be compelled to *keep* or to *send it abroad*, or to pass it for 21*s*. worth of a paper which is at 25 per cent below par; is there any body to believe that such a man will not keep the guinea or send it abroad? All will, all must, become paper immediately, if such a law be passed. There will be no coin seen, of any sort. Old Lord Liverpool's big heavy pennies have disappeared already; and, if this law were passed, even the *brass* half-pence would be hoarded.——The effect of that would be *a rise in all prices*, and that so rapid as to destroy virtually every contract existing between man and man.——Well, but *what is to be done?* Aye, that is a question often put to me, and I always answer; "Go to your ministers! They are paid for tak" ing care of the affairs of the nation. You " give them a great deal of money for think" ing for you. They are the people for you " to look to in your troubles."——For my part, though I *know* what ought to be done *immediately*, and what will be done *at last*; though I could now point out the way in which the *deliverance of England* might be secured, and which I deem of much more importance than the deliverance of Europe; though I could do this, I will not do it, and the reason I will not is, that I *dare* not, though what I should recommend would secure both the crown and the people from danger; and though it would be the greatest blessing the nation could experience. For publishing my proposition, I might be called *a seditious libeller*, perhaps, and dealt with accordingly. Therefore, I will not say what I think ought to be done. I have had no hand in producing the danger, and I shall not, therefore, be amongst the first to run any risk for the sake of warding it off.——I have foretold it, and I have been abused and persecuted for foretelling it. The danger is now *at the door*; and let those who abused and persecuted me find out the *remedy*.——We will now take a look at the particular act, which called forth the proposition of Lord Stanhope. There is, it seems, some *land owner*, who has notified to *his tenants*, that, in future, they shall *pay in gold*, or if not, he will not take bank notes *except at their present value compared with gold.* I happen to be possessed, I believe, of a copy of this notification, which I understand to come *from one of the tenants*. It was brought me *last Sunday*; and I have no doubt of its being genuine.——It is as follows: "By Lease, " dated 1802" (mark the period) "you have " contracted to pay the annual rent of " £47 5*s*. in good and lawful money of Great " Britain. In consequence of the late great " depreciation of paper money, I can no lon" ger accept any Bank notes, at their nomi" nal value, in payment or satisfaction of an " *old contract*. I must therefore desire you " to provide for the payment of your rent in " the legal gold coin of the realm. At the " same time, having no other object than " to secure payment of the real intrinsic value " of the sum stipulated by agreement, and " being desirous to avoid giving you any " unnecessary trouble, I shall be willing to " receive payment, in either of the manners " following according to your option.—1st, " By payment in Guineas;—2d, if Guineas " cannot be procured, by a payment in Por" tugal Gold coin, equal in weight to the " number of Guineas requisite to discharge " the rent;—3d, by a payment in Bank pa" per of a sum sufficient to purchase (at the " present market price) the weight of stand" ard Gold requisite to discharge the rent.— " The alteration of the value of the Paper " money is estimated in this manner; the price " of Gold in 1802, the year of your agree" ment, was £.4 an ounce. The present " market price is £.4 14*s*. arising from the " diminished value of Paper; in that propor" tion an addition of £.17 10*s*. per cent, in " Paper money will be required as the equiv" alent, for the payment of rent in paper." ——Such is the notification of their land owner's intention; and, I am fully persuaded, that the thing is of more importance to England than could be 50 battles fought with Bonaparte. The fate of Spain and Portugal and the Baltic and Sicily; what is it to compare to this, which marks out to the Government of England what is going to happen, what must arrive soon or late, and what will affect the interests and the very existence of every man in England?——The author of this notification is, in the report of the debate, said to have been actuated by *black malignity*, and, in another part of it, it is said that *ignorance* alone can induce a man to prefer gold to paper. Now, if this be so, I must confess myself chargeable with black malignity and with ignorance, seeing that, I only want the *means*, having the *will* to do precisely what this nobleman has done, except, perhaps, that I should have gone farther, and insisted upon my rents in guineas, and guineas only; and, in so doing, I should have thought myself acting, not only a just, but a *patriotic* part, and should have consoled myself, under present censure, with the certainty of receiving in a short time, the thanks of all that part of the nation, whose gains do not wholly proceed from the system of paper.——This land-owner, who, I believe, is Lord King, and, if I am in error, I am quite sure his lordship will pardon me, and have the goodness to enable me to correct my error next week; this land owner, or, to use the name, Lord King, let his farms, or, at least, the particular farm alluded to in the notification, in the year 1802, when *four* one pound bank-notes would buy *an ounce of gold;* but *now* the bank notes are become so much less valuable than they were then, that it requires *four one pound notes and fourteen shillings* to get an ounce of gold; consequently, unless Lord King gets a greater quantity of Bank-notes for the same amount of rent than he used to take in 1802, he will lose 14*s*. in every £.5. which is 3*s*, 6*d*. in the pound, or £.17. 10*s*. in every hundred pounds.——Is it right, that he should suffer this loss? What reason is there for it? Is it right that the Directors and Company of the Bank should be protected against the demands of their creditors, issue out as much paper as they please, and *pocket the profits*, and that Lord King should be losing his income daily from that cause?——Oh, no! says the Lord Chancellor, he is *not losing any income*; for he gives the £.100 to his coach-maker, just in the same notes that he takes from his tenant. The hundred pounds is *still a hundred pounds:* and, if it will *go* for a hundred, what does Lord King loss in *taking* it for a hundred?——But, my good Lord Eldon, do you suppose, that the coach-maker will not *raise his price* to meet he depreciation of money? This was asked, it seems, by Lord Lauderdale; and the Lord Chancellor answered, that he supposed the case of a coach-maker *under contract to furnish carriages and work at a fixed price!* Very good! Very good! Quite conclusive. But, how did any one know, that Lord King had a *contract* with his coachmaker, and that it was made so long ago as 1802? For, to make the supposition worth any thing, even as a mere supposition, the *contract* must have been made at the same time that the *Leases* were made.——Well; but what is the coach-maker? Lord King must eat, drink, and dress, and is it to be supposed, that he is supplied by *contract* with the estables and drinkables and wearing apparel for his family? Is it supposed that he has his servants by *contract*, his men and his maidens by *contract*? And, observe, the contract must have been made, too, in 1802. He gets the same *nominal sum* from his tenant Nokes, for instance, as he got from him in 1802; but this same sum will not now buy him so much bread, or meat, or wine, or wages, as it would buy him in 1802. So that Lord King does, in fact daily become poorer and poorer, and farmer Nokes becomes daily richer and richer; and, of this those who reprobate the conduct of Lord King may be well assured, that, if his *example* is *not* followed, the farms will in a very little time *change owners*, if he may be called the owner who receives all the *benefit* of the thing. The House of Lords will, I think, *reflect* a little upon the *consequences*, to which the doctrine of the 27th of June may lead. I think they will have good reason to reflect on and long to *remember* that doctrine. Lord Liverpool said, that he did not believe the individual alluded to, *would find any body to follow his example*, or *would persevere in what he had begun*——If Lord Liverpool saw this matter in the light in which I see it, he would startle at these words having been promulgated. They convey the idea, that the *example was*

Turn Over.

bad, and that the person who had begun the thing *would not dare to go on.* And, my Lord Stanhope, by way of enforcing his arguments in favour of his Bill, reminded the House of the recent opposition to the Dissenters Bill, and having asked why the Dissenters made such effectual opposition, he said:—"Because they were in the habit of meeting together statedly; and the alarm flew through them all like a shock of electricity! *The Farmers* likewise meet statedly at every market town in the kingdom; and if they felt *such injuries* as he contemplated, the same spirit would be shewn, and they would *express strongly* and *boldly* what they felt severely. He considered his remedy as easy as the evil was alarming. He concluded by presenting his Bill."——Really, I am quite thunderstruck at reading this, and especially at seeing the notion adopted. I have been called a *Jacobin* and a *Leveller*, and I have much less veneration for title and family than many other people have; but, I should have hesitated very long before I adopted notions like these; which, as I said before, do really seem to have been generally adopted. What! are the farmers to come *boldly* forward and complain of their landlords for demanding their rent? Are the landlords, let the paper depreciate to whatever degree it may, still to be compelled to take the nominal sum that they now take? Is Lord King still to take the same nominal sum from farmer Nokes, when the paper shall have fallen to 10*s.* in the pound? Aye, when to 5*s.* to the pound, or 6*d.* in the pound? If so, the land may *change masters* in the quietest manner possible. We have heard a great deal about *revolutions*, and about the horrors of revolution; but what thinks the reader of this sort of revolution? And, if landlords are to be *stigmatized as cruel* for demanding their rents in the standard existing at the date of the contract, what landlord will have the courage to do it? Thus, then, the thing will *go on* as far as *leases* now exists; for, as to *stopping* with this doctrine in his face, what landlord will do that? There is no stopping, unless you stop *now*; and, if any man has now twenty thousand pounds a year arising out of leases from two to ten years old, he may see himself in the receipt of what will buy him a *twentieth* part of what he now annually spends or lays by, which must be a great comfort to him, and more especially to his children, whose fortunes will have all passed away to the children of his tenants.——What are "*the injuries*" of which Lord Stanhope seems to think the *farmers* would have to complain, if Landlords acted upon the rule of Lord King? All that Lord King wants of his tenants is to pay him as much *now* as they *agreed* to pay him when they took their farms. And, can this be called an *injury?* If *I* had a tenant, who had but a year to continue in his farm, I would make him pay in guineas, or I would have the worth of those guineas, taking the gold at £. 3 17*s.* 10*d.* an ounce; this I should think perfectly just; and should not be at all afraid to meet the charge of having done an *injury* to my tenant.——If Lord King persevere, others will follow his example, and an *equitable* and *peaceable* arrangement between landlord and tenant may become general through the country; but, if Lord King do not persevere; if he give way in consequence of what has been said against his conduct, it requires no conjuration to foresee the consequence. It is a matter of much too general and deep interest to pass unnoticed. There is not a farmer nor any tenant, of any sort, who will not notice what has now passed in the House of Lords, where, from the whole tenor of the debate, it appears, that the general impression was that the conduct of Lord King was deserving of *censure.* The people will keep their eyes fixed upon him. Every tenant in the kingdom will have his eye upon Lord King in whose single person *the fate of all landlords will be decided.* ——"But," some of your *hopping* gentry will say, "why did he *stir* the thing;" Why tell your friend that he has a mortification begun in his finger point? Why not let it go on; why not disguise the disagreeable truth from him, till the destructive principle reach his armpit and descent to his heart? The paper money is under an impulse as regular as that of a mortification. The progress of depreciation may be *accelerated*; but, no earthly power can *stop* it; and, the main consequences of it must finally be what they always have been in similar cases. They may be *mitigated;* and they would be by measures such as Lord King is adopting; but, wholly prevented they cannot be. If Lord King's example were to be followed, tenants might quietly fall into the measure now; it might become a general custom to make up in additional nominal sum what had been lost by depreciation, and thus the contract might be kept on both sides. If this were once customary, the paper might go on depreciating without producing any very sensible injury; or, at least, without a *shock*; but, if it do go on depreciating, it is very clear, that landlords must make a stand sooner or later, or give all quietly up; and, if they make a stand at all certainly the *sooner* it is done the better, because every year will add strength to the tenant's motives for objecting to pay in the standard of the contract. His lordship has, in fact, made an effort to preserve the estates of the nobility from being wholly swallowed up, and he must, for this effort, expect to be called a *Jacobin* and a *Leveller*, and to have all sorts of malignant motives imputed to him by the whole tribe of venal writers, who though they know no more of the matter than the quills with which they write, will not fail to express, with great gravity, their regret that so amiable and excellent a young nobleman should have been induced to do an act so injurious to the credit to the country.——There is one expression of Lord Stanhope that I must yet notice; namely, that the Bank was the *bottom plank* of the ship *England.* I have been on board of ship; and when I bring my mind back to the scene, imagine myself looking over the side and seeing the moon and stars at apparently ten thousand miles down in the water; when I take this awful object into my mind, and suppose that the *bottom plank* is to the real ship what I look upon the Bank to be to the ship *England;* when I thus fancy myself, I can scarcely help exclaiming, "God "preserve my poor widow and children."—The *bottom plank*, my Lord! The bottom plank of *England!* What! that Bank that stopped paying gold and silver, and was propped by an act of indemnity; and which has never paid in gold and silver since that time.——But, enough for the present. There will, doubtless, be more said upon the subject, and, of course, it will be necessary for me to return to it.

WM. COBBETT.

State Prison, Newgate,
Friday, 28th June, 1811.

CARDS.

One of our periodical writers pretends, that a pack of cards was originally a perpetual almanack, used in Hindostan, and brought to Europe by the Portuguese. The individual cards represent the fifty-two weeks, the four suits are the four seasons, the twelve court-cards are the twelve months. The oriental astrologers, or jugglers, he says, would find a man's birth-day on the cards, and affect to calculate his luck.

Father Menestrier, on the contrary, maintains, that cards were invented in 1392, for the amusement of the Emperor Charles, who became insane: but he things that tarocco cards were in use before the abridged pack, and that the Germans, who made these, first invented the art of printing, by copying the card-maker's process.

PROPORTION OF TALENT.

Shenstone says, that if the public were divided into one hundred parts, the relative distribution of intellect might be estimated thus:

Fools	15
Persons of common sense	40
Wits	15
Pedants	15
Persons of wild taste	10
Persons of improved taste	5

Shenstone, who piqued himself on the refinement of his taste, manifestly endeavours here to represent as the most select class, that in which he excelled. An accomplished taste is a gift of education rather than of nature: in rich luxurious communities it is more common than in poorer; in old countries, more common than in newer, in pacific ages, more common than in turbulent times. But the proportion of wits and fools, being a gift of nature, not of circumstance, remains invariably the same; and is surely not so considerable as Shenstone assumes. Pedantry is one form of taste; the pedants are of those who pursue accomplishments of mind, without being under the guidance of a strong judgment. Common sense is necessarily the lot of a majority of every civilized society; because men call common sense that way of thinking and acting, in which the majority are agreed.

The list then should be reformed somewhat thus;

Persons of common sense	55
Fools	10
Wits	10
Tasters	25

Among persons of this last description, a majority must always fall short of good taste; because men are agreed to call by the name refinement, or good taste, that which meets the approbation of the select few, of the picked critics in manners, literature, and art.

Mr. Manning is now at Canton, in China, and has been there five years, learning the language, in the dress of the country, with a view to penetrate the interior. He is an able man, and has so adapted himself to the manners and feelings of the Chinese, that he is scarcely to be distinguished from the natives, even by natives. We understand that a native Chinese lady is now in London; but she lives in retirement.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of the ARRACK FARM will take place at Batavia, on Thursday the 30th Instant, on the same terms and conditions for which the said Farm was Advertised for Sale on the 27th Instant, in the Government Gazette, of the 21st March.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,

Acting Secretary to the Government.

Batavia, Wednesday, the 29th April, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

Van wegens Zyne Excellentie, den Heere Liutenant Gouverneur, wordt by dezen aan de gemeente bekent gemaakt, dat op morgen, zynde Donderdag den 30ste April 1812. op de Puye van het Stadhuis, Verpagting geschieden zal, van den verkoop van Arak, voor de Comsumptie van Java, op zoodanige Conditien, als op den 21 Maart j: l: by Advertentie in de Courant zyn bekent gemaakt,

BATAVIA, Woensdag den 29 April 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Heere Liutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

L. W. MEYER, *Gouv. Sec. Holl. Dep.*